

SHIFRIN, I.A.; FABRIKANTOV, G.A.; LAVRINENKO, S.P.

Spreading of leptospirosis infection (Pomona type) through reservoir
water. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.2:43-45 F '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(LEPTOSPIROSIS) (WATER→POLLUTION)

MALAKHOVA, N.I.; LAVRINENKO, T.F.; POZHIDAYEVA, L.F.

Producing fiber semiprocessed materials with minimal loss of
heat. Bum. i der. prom. no.2:39-42 Ap-Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

L 15337-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T WW/RM
ACC NR: AP6000981 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/022/0059/0059
AUTHORS: Korshak, V. V.; Vinogradova, S. V.; Valetskiy, P. M.; Lavrinenko, T. G. 33
ORG: none 38
TITLE: A method for obtaining thermoactive polyarylates.⁵¹ Class 39, No. 176404⁶
SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 22, 1965, 59
TOPIC TAGS: polymer, polymerization, polycondensation, epoxy, plastic 44/5
ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining thermoactive polyarylates. To enhance the properties of the polyarylates, unsaturated polyarylates derived from allyl-substituted phenols are epoxidated with organic per-acids.
SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 31Jan64
07/
CC
Card 1/1
UDC: 678.673:547.581.2

~~RECEIVED~~
MARTYHOV, V.K.; STARIKOV, N.I.; LAVRINENKO, V.F.

Multiple operation work organization in sub-level caving. Gor.zhur.
no.6:19-22 Je '55.
(Mining engineering) (MLRA 8:8)

MALAKHOV, G.M., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; LAVRINENKO, V.F.;
CHERNOUS, A.P.

Control of block-caving. Gor.zhur. no.7:8-16 J1 '55. (MIRA 8:8)
(Krivoy Rog—Mining engineering)

MALAKHOV, G.M., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; LAVRINENKO, V.F.

Rock pressure in the mines of the Krivoy Rog Basin. Gor.shur. no.6:
14-18 Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Krivoroshkiy gornorudnyy institut.
(Krivoy Rog--Iron mines and mining)

LAVRIENKO. V.F., gornyy inzhener.

Method of joining plumb bob lines for orientation with two vertical
shafts. Gor.zhur. no.6:62-64 Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Mine surveying)

AUTHOR: Lavrinenko, V.F., Mining Engineer

127-58-4-3/31

TITLE: Mining of Adjacent Blocks Situated on Different Levels (Otrabotka smezhnykh blokov, raspolozhennykh na raznykh urovnyakh)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy Zhurnal, 1958, Nr 4, pp 8-14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: During the 6th 5 year plan, it has been decided that to increase the productivity of ore deposits of the Krivoy Rog Basin, simultaneous mining will be conducted on two levels. The authors describe many previous unsuccessful attempts in various mines of the Krivoy Rog Basin to exploit adjacent blocks placed on different levels. In many cases such exploitation caused cave-ins of the rocks, destruction of ventilation and exploiting shafts, with the ensuing loss of ores owing to complete cessation of exploitation. The authors find that the following two conditions must be determined in advance: 1) determination of the best distance between the limits of stopes of upper and lower stages and between the adjacent blocks being worked on different levels of the same stage; 2) determination of the most rational alternative extraction of blocks from the point of view of a decrease of rock pressure in a given area. The detailed study of this question by the authors showed, that the best distance between the adjacent blocks of upper and lower

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127-58-4-3/31

Mining of Adjacent Blocks Situated on Different Levels

stages must be equal to $1.5 H$ (H - being the height of the massif on the limits of stoping space) and equal to $0.9 H$ between the adjacent blocks on different levels of the same stage. The stepped extraction of blocks is recommended for the mining deposits of average strength. There are 6 graphs, 1 table and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Krivorozhskiy gornorudnyy institut (The Krivoy Rog Ore-Mining Institute)

Card 2/2 1. Mines - Operation 2. Mining engineering

GEL'MAN, David Zakharovich; PROSHIN, Firs Yefimovich; LAVRINENKO,
Vladimir Filippovich; RYZHOV, P.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk;
retsensent; LISHUTIN, B.G., gornyy inzh., retsensent; red.;
SHUSTOVA, V.M., red.izd-va; KARASEV, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Surveying operations in stoping] Marksheiderskie raboty pri
ochistnoi vyemke rudy. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry
po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1959. 231 p. (MIRA 12:5)
(Stoping (Mining) (Mine surveying)

LAVRINENKO, V.F., gornyy inzhener

Controlling the breaking of ore in a free-block caving system.
Sbor. nauch. trud. KGRI no.7:145-161 '59. (MIRA 16:9)
(Mining engineering)

LAVRINENKO, V. F., CAND TECH SCI, "^{Study}~~INVESTIGATION~~ OF
^{the} ~~THE~~ PROBLEMS OF ^{of} ~~CONTROLLING~~ THE PROCESS OF CAVING ORE
IN SECTIONS." MOSCOW, 1961. (ACAD SCI USSR, INST OF
MINING ~~APPROBES~~ IN A. A. SKOCHINSKIY). (KL, 3-61, 217).

MALAKHOV, G.M., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; LAVRINENKO, V.F., gornyy inzh.;
KUCHERYAVENKO, I.A., gornyy inzh.

Practical stoping order for mines in the Krivoy Rog Basin.
Gor. zhur. no.3:19-24 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Krivorozhskiy gornorudnyy institut.
(Krivoy Rog Basin- Storing (Mining))

LAVRINENKO, V.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; IVANOV, Yu.A.; KIRICHENKO, G.S.; ZINCHEVSKIY, N.P.; KOZUB, F.S.; PASHCHENKO, A.P.

Working inclined seams. Gor. zhur. no.7:33-36 JI '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Krivorozhskiy gornorudnyy institut (for Lavrinenko, Ivanov).
2. Institut gornogo dela imeni Skochinskogo (for Kirichenko).
3. Trest Leninruda (for Zinchevskiy).
4. Rudnik imeni Libknekhta, Krivoy Rog (for Kozub, Pashchenko).

(Krivoy Rog Basin--Iron mines and mining)

MALAKHOV, G.M., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; ZHELTETSKIY, A.Ye.; CHERNENKO, A.R.; VASHCHENKO, V.S.; NIKULIN, S.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; LINNIK, G.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; LAVRINENKO, V.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; SULIMA, G.S., gornyy inzh.

Breaking ore in a "compressed" medium in the Dzerzhinskiy Mine was not worthwhile. Gor.zhur. no.8:21-25 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Glavnyy inzh. rudoupravleniya im. Dzerzhinskogo (for Zheltetskiy).
 2. Zaveduyushchiy shakhtoy "Gigant" rudoupravleniya im. Dzerzhinskogo (for Chernenko).
 3. Glavnyy inzh. shakhty "Gigant" rudoupravleniya im. Dzerzhinskogo (for Vashchenko).
- (Krivoy Rog Basin--Mining engineering)

MALAKHOV, G.M., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; LAVRINENKO, V.F., kand.tekhn.nauk;
DYADECHKIN, N.I., gornyy inzh.; IVANOV, Yu.A., gornyy inzh.;
PROYANENKO, A.I., gornyy inzh.

New method of short-delay blasting in underground mining of ores.
Gor. zhur. no.9:37-41 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Krivorozhskiy gornorudnyy institut.
(Krivoy Rog Basin--Blasting)

MALAKHOV, G.M., doktor tekhn.nauk; LAVRINENKO, V.F., kand.tekhn.nauk;
DYADECHKIN, N.I., inzh.; PROYAMENKO, A.I., inzh.; IVANOV, Yu.A.,
inzh.

Results of using new methods of short delay blasting in
underground mining operations. Met. i gornorud. prom.
no.4:45-51 JI-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Iron mines and mining)
(Blasting)

LAVRINENKO, V.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; IVANOV, Yu.A., inzh.; KIRICHENKO,
G.S., inzh.; MUNTIAN, I.S., inzh.

Changes in mining conditions with an increased working depth.
Met. 1 gornorud. prom. no.6:35-39 N-D '62. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Krivorozhskiy gornorudnyy institut.

POPOV, Georgiy Nikolayevich; NEKRASOVSKIY, Ya.E., prof.^{*}, retsenzent;
TARTAKOVSKIY, B.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; ARSENT'YEV,
A.I., dots., retsenzent; LAVRINENKO, V.F., dots., retsenzent;
KULIKOV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, otv. red.; PARTSEVSKIY, V.N.,
red.izd-va; SHKLYAR, S.Ya., tekhn. red.; MAKSIMOVA, V.V., tekhn.
red.

[Working mineral deposits] Razrabotka mestorozhdenii poleznykh
iskopaemykh. 2., perer. i dop. izd. Moskva, Gosgortekhzdat,
1963. 588 p. (MIRA 16:7)

(Mining engineering)

MALAKHOV, G.M., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; LAVRESENKO, V.F., kand. tekhn. nauk;
IVANOV, Yu.A., gornyy inzh.

Mine of the near future. Gor. zhur. no.7:21-26 J1 '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Krivorozhskiy gornorudnyy institut.

LAVRINENKO, V.I., inzh.; NAZARENKO, V.A., inzh.

Digital servosystem for a movable reversing conveyor. Mekh. i avtom.
proizv. 17 no.10:30 0 63. (MIRA 17:1)

L 14348-63

EWT(1)/EWT(m)/ES(b)/BDS AFPTG/ASD RM/AR/K

ACCESSION NR: AP3003863

S/0020/63/151/003/069A/059657

AUTHOR: Lavrinenko, V. M.

TITLE: Nucleoprotein changes in the spinal ganglia of irradiated animals

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 151, no. 3, 1963, 694-696

TOPIC TAGS: nucleoprotein, ionizing radiation, ribonucleoprotein, deoxyribonucleoprotein, radiation sickness

ABSTRACT: Although cellular nucleoproteins are known to be extremely sensitive to the action of radiant energy, their reaction to ionizing radiation has not been adequately investigated. The author therefore studied the ribonucleoprotein (RNP) and deoxyribonucleoprotein (DNP) content of the sensory neurons of the spinal ganglia of irradiated white rats in various stages of radiation sickness. After whole-body irradiation with a single dose of 600 r, the rats were sacrificed for histologic study at 1-40 days and 3-8 months. The histochemical findings showed a change in the amount and distribution of cellular RNP 24 hours after irradiation: most cells contained a large amount of RNP, but in many of them the appearance of the granules was abnormal. They appeared as fine granules scattered through the neuroplasm with the RNP concentrated in the periphery, and cell nuclei were compact

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ACCESSION NR: AP3003863

with almost no RNP granules in the perinuclear ring. After 3 days, an increase in the amount of RNP was noted in many of the neurons, though the content was decreased in some of the larger neurons and dystrophic changes were seen in a few cells. RNP content was still high after 5-7 days, but after 12-14 days (time of onset of acute radiation sickness), there was an overall decrease in RNP. In cells where the RNP content was still rather high, it stained poorly with methyl-green-pyronine, and some neurons contained almost no RNP. These changes were still present after 20 days, and many large cells showing dystrophic changes were observed. At 30-40 days, the RNP content of large neurons was still generally low, but after 40 days there were fewer cells with a low RNP content. After 6-8 months, cellular RNP stained more evenly and normally. No changes in DNP were detected after irradiation. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Ryazanskiy meditsinskiy institut im. I. P. Pavlova (Ryazan' Medical Institute).

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 15Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS

NO REF SOV: 021

OTHER: 006

2/2
Card

LAVRINENKO, V.T., red.; GNUSAREV, A.N., red.; SHIKHANOVICH, L.I., red.;
~~ZHELENINA~~, N.A., red.izd-va; TERNOUSHKO, N.M., red.izd-va;
SAVKINA, B.K., tekhnred.

[Economy and organization of the socialist agriculture of
Turkmenistan] Ekonomika i organizatsiia sotsialisticheskogo
sel'skogo khoziaistva Turkmenistana. Ashkhabad, Turkmenskoe
gos.izd-vo, 1958. 321 p. (MIRA 12:10)
(Turkmenistan--Agriculture)

FOMKIN, F.L., dots.; SAPITSKIY, N.I.; KHALOV, O.A., kand. ekon. nauk; SHIKHANOVICH, L.I.; MEREDOV, A.M., starshiy nauchnyy sotr.; ATAYEV, Ch.A., kand. ekon. nauk; KONDAKOV, V.F., kand. ekon. nauk; LAVRINENKO, V.T., kand. ekon. nauk; KOZLOV, N.Ye., refer.; SHUMEYKO, T.I., red. izd-va; ZUBOVA, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Studies on the economics of the agriculture of the Turkmen S.S.R.] Ocherki po ekonomike sel'skogo khoziaistva Turkmenskoi SSR. Ashkhabad, Turkmengosizdat, 1962. 446 p. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva Turkmenskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zemledeliya (for Shikhanovich). 2. Turkmenskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zemledeliya (for Meredov).

(Turkmenistan--Agriculture--Economic aspects)

LAVRINENKO, V.V. inzh.

Three-dimensional design solutions for tower-type headframes
for multirope hoists. Shakht. stroi. 8 no.5811-15 My'62.
(MIRA 1987)

1. Donetskii nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut nadshakhtnogo
stroitel'stva.

ACC NR: AP7007588

SOURCE CODE: UR/0432/66/000/003/0026/0027

AUTHOR: Samofalov, K. G. (Candidate of technical sciences); Plakhotnyy, N. V.;
Lavrinenko, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Piezoceramic memory element with three stable states

SOURCE: Mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya upravleniya, no. 3, 1966, 26-27

TOPIC TAGS: piezoelectric ceramic, computer memory

SUB CODE: 09

ABSTRACT: The Kiev Polytechnical Institute is performing investigations on elements and structures based on piezoceramics. One such element is a 3-stable-state ceramic memory element made in the form of a rectangular plate with a piezo-electric film. Two signals (one AC and one DC control) are applied to the element, so that the 3 stable states consist of 2 with an alternating signal at the output of the element, the two being differentiated by a phase difference of 180 degrees, plus one with no signal at the output. Testing of models of this device show that it has high characteristic stability over a wide temperature range and high reliability. The authors found that it is possible to build a memory matrix on the basis of these elements. Investigations into manufacturing technology and design are continuing. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [JPRS: 37,757]

Card 1/1

UDC: 681.142.656

LAVRINENKO, Vladimir Yulianovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; KULIK, N.G.,
inzh., retsenzent

[Handbook on semiconductor devices] Spravochnik po polupro-
vodnikovym priboram. Izd.3., perer. i dop. Kiev, Tekhnika,
1964. 318 p. (MIRA 17:12)

KOMULAYNEN, A.A.; LAVRINENKO, Ye.P.

Effect of lowered soil temperatures on photosynthesis and respiration
in plants. Trudy Kar. fil. AN SSSR no.28:18-24 '60. (MIRA 14:9)
(Plants, Effect of soil temperature on) (Photosynthesis)
(Plants--Respiration)

KOMULAYNEN, A.A.; LAVRINENKO, Ye.P.

Effect of fertilizers on barley yields in various soils of
Karelia. Trudy Kar. fil. AN SSSR no.29:22-26 '61 (MIRA 15:2)
(Karelia--Barley--Fertilizers and manures)

LAVRINENKO, Ye.T.

Automatic device for catching and feeding cylindrical billets.
Mashinostroenie no.1:123 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Feed mechanisms)

LAVRINENKO, Ye.T.

Trailer for compressing scrap metals. Mashinostroenie no.2:124
Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Scrap metals)

LUKASHEVICH, G.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; LAVRINENKO, Yo.T., inzh.

Using electroplated coatings for reducing the noise and improving
the running-in of gear transmissions. Mashinostroenie no.5:
86-87 S-O '65. (MJRA 15:9)

S/122/60/000/004/014/014
A161/A130

AUTHORS: Kotylko, V.S.; Layrinenko, Ye.T.; - Engineers

TITLE: Ukrainian Conference on the Application of Plastics in Machine and Instrument Industry

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 4, 1960, 84 - 85

TEXT: The Ukrainskaya konferentsiya po primeneniyu plastmass v mashinostroyenii i priboroskoyenii (All-Ukrainian Conference on the Application of Plastics in Machine and Instrument Industry) was convened in Kiev at the end of 1959. It was prepared by Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy Komitet Soveta Ministrov USSR (Scientific-Technical State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the UkrSSR) and Akademiya nauk USSR (Academy of Sciences of the UkrSSR) jointly with Kiyevskoye oblastnoye pravleniye NTO Mashprom (Kiev Oblast' Board of NTO Mashprom), Institut stroitel'noy mekhaniki (Construction Mechanics Institute), and Kiyevskiy NII mestnoy i toplivnoy promyshlennosti Gosplana USSR (Kiev Scientific Research Institute of Local and Fuel Industry Gosplan UkrSSR). 960 delegates from 261 plants, 91 research institutes, 26 designing and planning organizations and technological organizations, 24 higher education institutions and other organizations

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Ukrainian Conference ...

S/122/60/000/004/014/014
A161/A130

of the UkrSSR, RSFSR and other organizations were present. They included 674 engineers and 75 candidates and doctors of sciences. The exhibition organized for the conference included a bus from L'vovskiy avtobusnyy zavod (L'vov Bus Plant) with plexiglass body. The 66 reports and informations treated the physical and mechanical properties of plastics, the applications and processing. Considerable success was stated in the reports. Gor'kovskiy avtomobil'nyy zavod (Gor'kiy Automobile Plant) jointly with NIIPlastmass have tested polyamide needle bearings as replacement for metallic, and "polikaprolaktam" (polycaprolactam) worked without lubrication at loads not above 25-30 kg/cm², polyamide-68 and AK-7 (AK-7) withstood 50-60 kg/cm² in similar operation conditions. The wear resistance of polyamides is 6-8 times higher than that of bronze. About 100 such bearings were tested on the cardan shafts of the Gor'kiy Plant trucks and lubricated only once at assembling. No wear was visible after 40-50 thousand km, and after 90 thousand the condition was still good. But it is recommended to use common lubricants for operation under high load and velocity. Fillers such as graphite, talcum and sulfide are recommended to add to polyamides. The Rostsel'mash Plant has tested valves made from capron waste in A-54 (D-54) engine pump for 300h, without rubbing in, and with abrasive matter added to speed up wear. The applicability of capron without lubricants was obvious in tests of capron bearings on a reaper-shearer.

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Ukrainian Conference ...

S/122/60/000/004/014/014
A161/A130

they worked without any lubrication -, and the machine has 78 points that previously needed lubrication three times a day. Khar'kovskiy traktornyy zavod (Khar'kov Tractor Plant) has started using ACT - T (AST-T) plastic for foundry equipment, die-casting molds, drawing and bending dies, and for repair of metal patterns. Toretskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod (Toretskiy Machine Plant) has designed and produced with the assistance of VNIIPuglemash a pilot lot of mine cars with plexiglass bodies. The weight of the car is reduced to a half. The "Krasnyy metall" Plant in Konotop replaced the bronze parts of irrigation pumps with acid-proof plastics. The machine plants of Kramatorsk are using plastics for bearings of heavy machine tools, rolling mills, and for other parts. The following general statements were made at the conference: insufficient quantity and quality of produced polymers; low productivity of existing equipment and low mechanization degree; lack of molding machines for plexiglass; processing equipment being made at the plants with primitive means; high costs of raw materials; insufficient information in literature. Economic regions with a highly developed machine and instrument industry have no special plants for producing standard plastic parts. The processing technology for polyamides, plexiglass and other materials is only little developed; plastic designs are being developed by trial and error, little research work is done. Data are nearly not existing on fatigue and impact resist-

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Ukrainian Conference ...

S/122/60/000/004/014/014
A161/A130

ance, no calculation methods are established; no dependable test methods exist; the available enormous raw material resources for cheap plastics are used little. The technical information on new synthetic materials, their properties and processing is not well organized, and the research institutes of the Ukrainian Republic are doing too little work with polymers, and the work is not coordinated. An example is that the Khar'kovskiy avtodorozhnyy institut (Khar'kov Highway Institute), Odesskiy politekhnicheskii (Odessa Polytechnical), Dnepropetrovskii metallurgicheskii (Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical) and Zaporozhskii mashinostroitel'nyi (Zaporozh'ye Machinery) Institutes, and the NIImestproma Gosplana USSR (Scientific Research Institute of Local Industry of Gosplan UkrSSR) were doing parallel work studying the antifriction properties of capron, and no research at all into other plastics. The conference took a resolution including recommendations for further expansion of the production and application of polymers.

Card 4/4

LAVRINENKO, Ye.T., inzh.; GLUSHCHENKO, M.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Increasing dynamic indices of bottled-gas motor vehicles by
changing the angle of ignition. Mashinostroenie no.4:84-86
J1-Ag 62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut tekhnicheskoy informatsii (for Lavrinenko)
Gosudarstvennogo komiteta po koordinatsii nauchno-issledovatel'skikh
rabot, Kiyev. 2. Kiyevskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti
(for Glushchenko).

(Motor vehicles--Dynamics)

LAVRINENKO, Ye.T., inzh.

Using plastics in the machinery industry. Mashinostroenie
no.4:113-115 J1-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

LAVRINENKOV, V., dvazhdy Geroy Sovetskogo Soyuza, general-leytenant
aviatsii

Great victory. Kryn. rod. 14 no.2:3 F '63.

(MIRA 16:4)

(World War, 1939-1945—Campaigns)

LAVRINENKOV, V.D.

AUTHOR: Lavrinenkov, V. D., Maj Gen of the Air Force, Twice Hero of the Soviet Union 86-11-28/31

TITLE: For Thee, Soviet Fatherland! (Za tebya, Sovetskaya Rodina!)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Vozdushnogo Flota, 1957, Nr 11, pp. 86-90 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this article relates the author how he was shot down in an air battle and taken prisoner by the Germans. The author also describes his escape from Germany.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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SOV/86-58-9-2/42

AUTHOR: Lavrinenkov, V. D., Maj Gen of the Air Force,
Twice Hero of the Soviet Union

TITLE: Against Complacency, for Greater Exactingness in
Flight Activities (Protiv samouspokoyennosti, za
vysokuyu trebovatel'nost' v letnoy rabote)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vozdushnogo flota, 1958, Nr 9, pp 9-14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this article the author describes how the success
in combat training, the avoidance of aircraft accidents during
the flight activities, depends greatly on the exactingness of
aviation commanders. The author also mentions that almost every
soldier in the Soviet Air Force now has a ten-year education, and
only a small number of officers lacks higher military education.

Card 1/1

L 14397-65 FBD/EWT(1)/EWG(v)/EEC-4/EEC(t) Pe-5/Pq 4/Pae-2/Pl-4 AFWL/SSD/
 ASD(a)-5/AFETR/ESD(c)/RAEM(1)/ESD(gs)/ESD(t) GW/WS
 ACCESSION NR: AP4046290 S/0203/64/004/005/0938/0940

AUTHOR: Durasova, M. S.; Lavrinov, G. A.; Shumkina, V. M.;
Yudin, O. I.

TITLE: Observations of weak perturbations of solar radio emission
 during solar minimum activity by the "quasi-zero" method

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 4, no. 5, 1964, 938-940

TOPIC TAGS: solar radio emission, quasi zero method, weak radio
 emission, solar signal, noise generator, radio receiver

ABSTRACT: Small disturbances of solar radio emission can be caught
 on centimeter waves if the receiver and its scale are fitted for this
 purpose. The "quasi-zero" method was applied for recording weak radio
 emission from the sun, during which the solar signal was compensated
 by a noise generator. A radio receiver recorded the temperature dif-
 ferences on the receiver when the antenna was directed at the sun and
 when the temperature was produced by the noise generator. Observa-
 tions on the 3.2-cm wavelength have been carried out daily since Jan-
 uary 1964. Radio emission variations recorded by the device can be

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ACCESSION NR: AP4046290

caught in a weak state of as little as 0.5% of the total intensity.
Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom gosudarstven-
nom universitete (Radiophysical Institute Gorkiy State University)

SUBMITTED: 17Apr64

SUB CODE: AA

NO REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

S/032/63/029/002/009/028
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Lavrinova, A. Ye., and Matantsev, A. I.

TITLE: Determination of hydrogen fluoride in air in the presence of nitrogen oxides

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 29, no. 2, 1963, 163

TEXT: Tests were made of whether HF in the presence of HNO_3 , NaNO_2 , and H_2SO_4 could be determined by the zirconium alizarin method according to M. S. Bykhovskaya et al. (Metody opredeleniya vrednykh veshchestv v vozdukh i drugikh sredakh (Methods of determining noxious substances in air and in other media), Part 1, Medgiz (1960)). It was found that a content of 0.1 - 0.13 mg HNO_3 or 0.1 mg NaNO_2 , and of 0.12 mg $\text{HNO}_3 + \text{NaNO}_2$, did not disturb the determination of HF. The determination of HF is also possible if the sample contains 0.12 mg $\text{HNO}_3 + \text{NaNO}_2$ and 0.144 mg H_2SO_4 . In these cases, the color of the solution examined was no different from that of the calibration scale.

Card 1/2

Determination of hydrogen fluoride in air ...B101/B186 S/032/63/029/002/009/028

ASSOCIATION: Sverdlovskiy institut okhrany truda VTsSPS
(Sverdlovsk Institute of Labor Protection of the VTsSPS)

Card 2/2

FALICHEVA, A.I.; MATANTSEV, A.I.; LAVRINOVA, A.Ye.

Buffer properties, pH value for the hydrate formation of $\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3$
and the conductivity of chromium sulfate solutions. Zhur. prikl.
khim. 37 no.12:2600-2606 D '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

5(2, 4)

AUTHORS:

Gubel'bank, S. M., Lavrinova, E. N.

SOV/153-58-5-27/28

TITLE:

Polarographic Copper Determination Using Solid Electrodes
(Polyarograficheskoye opredeleniye medi s ispol'zovaniyem
tverdykh elektrodov)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya
tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 5, pp 159-161 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The determination mentioned in the title was carried out on the visual polarograph designed by the UFAN (Ural'skiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR = Ural Branch of the Academy of Sciences, USSR) (Ref 4). A cathode and an anode of platinum were selected from electrodes of various metals. They yield very clear and reproducible waves of copper (Fig 1). The electrode was purified by means of an adjustment of the voltage to zero and maintenance for several minutes. The following solution was used as indifferent electrolyte background: 200 ml saturated NH_4Cl , 100 ml 25% NH_4OH , 200 ml saturated Na_2SO_3 solution and 500 ml distilled water. In the reduction of copper ions under the above conditions two distinct waves of the same height are formed (Fig 1). Two waves are produced only if the cathode had been purified prior to polarography, otherwise only one wave

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SOV/153-58-5-27/28
Polarographic Copper Determination Using Solid Electrodes

is formed. A calibration diagram on the basis of the second wave of copper is shown in figure 2. The above-mentioned method was checked with sulfide ores (from the tsentral'naya laboratoriya of the Ural'skoye geologicheskoye upravleniye = Central Laboratory of the Ural Geological Administration) (Table 1). Table 2 shows the determination of copper in steel. Tungsten (VI) and molybdenum (VI) do not form polarographic waves under the said conditions and disturb the determination of copper in no way. Phosphoric acid has the same effect. A small content of vanadium (V) ions does not exert any noticeable effect. Vanadium (V) amounts above 5% distort the copper wave. The height of the polarographic wave of copper is proportional to the content of copper in the solution. The mentioned method applied to ores and steel supplied results which are close to those of the mercury dropping electrode. At a copper content above 0.05% the diffusion current can be measured by means of a sensitive indicating galvanometer. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 5 Soviet references.

Card 2/3

Polarographic Copper Determination Using Solid Electrodes SOV/153-58-5-27/28

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Kafedra analiticheskoy
khimii (Ural State University, Chair of Analytical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: November 12, 1957

Card 3/3

GENDEL', E.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LAVRINOVICH, A.A., inzhener; KOPYLOV, N.A., inzhener.

Over-all mechanization of leading and unloading in conveying brick and slag concrete brick. Stroi.prom. 32 no.7:42-44 J1 '54.

(Bricks--Transportation) (Loading and unloading) (MLRA 7:7)

L 39968-65 EPP(n)-2/EPR/ENG(v)EWA(h)/ENT(d)/ENT(l)/ENT(m)/ENP(b)/T/EWA(d)/ENP(t)/
ENP(k)/ENP(z)/EWA(c) Pf-L/Pi-L/Pr-L/Pu-L/Peb IJP(c) WJ/MJW/JD/HW/GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5006714

S/0000/64/000/000/0211/0215

8+

AUTHOR: Konovalev, Ye. G. (Doctor of technical sciences, Professor);
Lavrinovich, B. S.

TITLE: An ultrasonic method of measuring temperature

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut. Plastichnost' i obrabotka
metallov davleniyem (Plasticity and metalworking by pressure). Minsk, Izd-vo
Nauka i tekhnika, 1964, 211-215

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasound, ultrasonic thermometer, thermometry, steel elasticity,
sound propagation

ABSTRACT: This article is devoted to an investigation of the temperature depend-
ence of the propagation velocity of ultrasonic vibrations, since from this de-
pendence it is possible to determine the constants (e.g., elasticity constants)
of metals at high temperatures. The experiments were carried out on steels
20, 45, ShKh-15, and R-9. Cylindrical specimens 30 mm in diameter and 150-250 mm
long were used. The average time of propagation of ultrasonic vibrations was
measured and at the same time the temperature of the specimen was recorded by
thermocouples. From the temperatures measured for each specimen a family of

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L 39968-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5006714

curves of the temperature distribution over the specimen's length was plotted. The values of the ultrasonic velocity were calculated by a method cited in the literature. The essence of the method was that each temperature distribution curve was divided into sections and the temperature in these sections was considered to be constant. It was found that the temperature dependence of the ultrasonic velocity had a linear character expressed by the empirical formula

ultrasonic velocity had a linear character expressed by the empirical formula

$$C_T = C_0 - a(T-20C)$$

where C_0 and C_T are the ultrasonic velocities at 20 and T ; and a is a coefficient showing how much the ultrasonic velocity changes with a 1C change in temperature. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 5 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 16 May 64

ENCL: OC

SUB CODE: GP, MM

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 MB

1-57766-65 EIA(h)/EIP(k)/EIP(z)/EIT(m)/EIP(b)/EIA(d)/EIP(t) PI-1/Peb
 ACCESSION NR: AR5012863 MJA/JE UR/0276/65/000/004/3030/3030
 621.9.014.8:534.8

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya. Svochnyy tom. Abs. 4B244

AUTHORS: Konovalev, Ye. G.; Lavrinovich, B. S.

TITLE: A method utilizing ultrasound for investigating heat phenomena in cutting and grinding

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Primeneniye ul'trazvuka v mashinostr. Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1964, 7-9

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonic wave propagation, heat measurement, metalworking, thermocouple/ EPP 09 potentiometer, 45 steel

TRANSLATION: A complex method utilizing ultrasound has been developed to replace slow and insufficiently accurate methods for investigating heat phenomena. The method is based on direct measurement of the temperature with an artificial thermocouple, on measurement of the mean time of the ultrasonic wave propagation in a specimen, and on determination of the relation between the time of the ultrasonic wave propagation and the distribution of temperature along the length of the investigated specimen. The process of balancing with the application of an automatic potentiometer EPP-09 is described. An example of graduating curves for a specimen of steel 45 is presented. 1 illustration; bibliography of 2 entries. L. Tsukerman

Card 1/2

L-57766-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5012863

SUB CODE: IE,TD

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

KORCHAGINA, V.I.; GINZBURG, S.A.; FIN'KO, A.A.; RUTMAN, L.I.;
DAVYDOV, I.V.; LAVRINOVICH, D.A.

Electric method for measuring the water content in crude oil.
Neft. i gaz. prom. no.2:51-56 Ap-Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Odesskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod.
(Petroleum--Refining)

MEDNE, K.; GRINSHTEYN, V. [Grinsteins, V.]; LAVRINOVICH, E. [Lavrinovics, E.];
BAUMANIS, E.

Study of [the effect of] some derivatives of cyanocarboxylic acids
on tuberculostatic activity and its dependence on the chemical
structure of the compounds. Vestis Latv ak no.4:131-138 '62.

1. Institut organicheskogo sinteza AN Latvyskoy SSR.

LAVRINOVICH, L.L., inzhener.

Experimental investigation of sparking at a sliding contact.
Vest.elektroprom. 27 no.1:45-50 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:6)

1.Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Ministerstva elektropromysh-
lennosti.

(Electric contactors)

BARSUKOV, I.A., inzhener; LAVRINOVICH, L.L., inzhener.

Exhibition of instruments made in the Hungarian People's
Republic. Vest.elektroprem. 27 no.1:69-71 Ja '56.

(MIRA 9:6)

1.Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Ministerstva elektropre-
myshlennosti.
(Moscow--Electric instruments--Exhibitions)

AUTHOR:

Lavrinovich, L.L., Engineer

83

TITLE:

Sparking in a Sliding Contact (Iskreniye v skol'zyashchem kontakte)

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik Elektromyshlennosti, 1957, No.2., pp.3-10 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT:

In an earlier study investigations were made of sparking in sliding contact using an apparatus of high resolving capacity (up to 40 Mc/s.). The present article analyses earlier results concludes that sparking under the electrical machine brushes occurs in two very different ways. A form of sparking which is observed mainly at a leading edge is claimed to be caused in the following way. There is no direct contact between the brush and the commutator; they are separated by an air space of fraction of a micron, depending on the brush pressure, etc. Electrical contact is maintained through grains of brush material, which are continually being formed by mechanical and electrical wear of the

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TITLE: Sparking in a Sliding Contact (Iskreniye v skol'zyashchem kontakte)

brushes. The high instantaneous current densities in these grains lead to arcing.

At the trailing edge this cause can only lead to weak sparking and the main cause of strong sparking lies in gas-discharge processes accompanied by erosive wear. The gas discharge process is in two parts, a transitional process leading to an arc formation and arcing proper; in the transitional process the voltage is about 25 V but in the arc it drops to 9-14 V.

An increase in the current to be interrupted increases the arcing time while the energy dissipated in a single impulse at the leading edge is proportional to the square of the time. The magnitude of this energy serves as an objective criterion of commutation as it ultimately governs the extent of erosive wear. There seems to be a critical value of energy above which damage becomes

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TITLE: Sparking in a Sliding Contact (Iskreniye v skol'zyashchem kontakte)

intolerable, and this will be studied further. The commutating power of brushes depends on their ability to ensure a small current at the instant of interruption; thus the brush properties are important during that part of the commutating process in which the current passes through a sliding contact and not through an arc-path. Hence the commutating properties of the brushes are governed by the dynamic volt-ampere characteristics of the sliding contact and not those of the arc. The commutating properties of the brushes can be objectively evaluated on a laboratory rig.

Card 3/4

The article contains 2 graphs, 1 table and 7 references 6 of which are Slavic.

83

TITLE: Sparking in a Sliding Contact (Iskreniye v skol'zyash-chem kontakte)

ASSOCIATION: Scientific Research Institute of the Ministry of Electrical Industry - ~~Мин МЭИ~~ (Mauchno Issledovatel'skiy Institut Ministerstva Elektrotekhnicheskoy Promyshlennosti)

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

LAVRINOVICH, I.L., inzhener.

Sparking in slide contacts. Vest.elektroprom 28 no.2:1-2 F '57.
(MIRA 10:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Ministerstva elektropromyshlennosti.
(Electric motors)

AUTHOR: LAVRINOVICH, L.L. Barsukov, I.A., Engineer and Lavrinovich, L.L., Engineer. ³⁹⁸

TITLE: Modern methods of inspecting dimensions in engineering (from materials of an exhibition in East Germany). (Sovremennye metody kontrolya razmerov v mashinostroyenii.)

PERIODICAL: "Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti" (Journal of the Electrical Industry) 1957, Vol. 28, No. 4, pp. 63 - 65 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: In December, 1956, an exhibition was held of instruments made by two firms of East Germany, "Feinmesszeugfabrik" and "Massindustrie". The equipment exhibited was control and measuring instruments intended for carrying out close measurements and automation of measuring processes. A number of the instruments are used for the inspection of parts of ball bearings. They can sort balls at a rate of 15 000 per hour with an accuracy of 1 micron and check the shape of the balls. An instrument is described for the inspection of the dimensions of shafts. It can measure shafts of length 90 to 240 mm with diameters from 10 to 25 mm with a minimum distance of 7 mm between points of measurement. Some optical-mechanical instruments are described. More than half the article is devoted to a description of pneumatic measuring instruments using the contactless method of measurement and inspection. The pneumatic method may be applied to the measurement of internal and external diameters but it cannot always be used on shafts. A defect of the pneumatic method of measurement is that for each kind of measurement it is necessary to have a set of measuring apparatus and regular checking of the calibration. Therefore,

Modern methods of inspecting dimensions in engineering³⁹⁸ (from materials of an exhibition in East Germany). (Cont.)

this method is most suitable for mass production processes. Pneumatic methods of measurement may find application in the manufacture of standard series of electrical machines.

6 figures, 2 literature references (both German).

LAVRINOVICH, L. L. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Experimental study of the processes of commutation in direct-current machines." Mos, 1958. 11 pp with illustrations (Sci Res Inst of Electrical Engineering Industry), 170 copies (KL, 52-58, 102)

SOV/110-59-4-5/23
AUTHOR: Lavrinovich, L.L. (Candidate of Technical Sciences)
TITLE: The Adjustment of Commutation by Means of Measuring
Instruments (Nastroyka kommutatsii pri pomoshchi
izmeritel'nykh priborov)
PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektromyashlennosti, 1959, Nr 4, pp 16-22 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: The object of this article is to describe methods of
adjusting commutation in direct current machines and
methods for the comparative evaluation of commutation and
of the quality of brushes. The method of measuring
commutation voltages employing auxiliary brushes and peak
voltmeters connected as shown in Fig 2, is first described.
Curves are plotted of commutating voltage as function of
interpole current for several values of load current.
The auxiliary brushes should be narrower than the
commutator bar but wider than the gaps between bars and
should be set as shown in Fig 3a. Operation of the
auxiliary brushes can be checked with an oscillogram.
Typical curves obtained with a machine type PN-10 are
given in Fig 4, in which it will be noticed that the
minima of the curves under the positive and negative
brushes do not correspond to the same field value in the
commutation zone, which indicates that the negative brush

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SOV/110-59-4-5/23

The Adjustment of Commutation by Means of Measuring Instruments

is incorrectly installed. The width and location of these curves gives useful information about the commutating stability of the machine. Further curves are then plotted of the interpole current at which the peak value of the voltage impulse is 7 V and the curve obtained gives the region of sparkless commutation. This method is not very suitable for use under factory conditions because of the need to use auxiliary brushes. Other disadvantages of the method are explained. It is then explained that the voltage between brushes of opposite polarity includes the d.c. voltage, commutation impulse voltages and in addition alternating voltages of tooth and commutator frequency, the upper frequency range of which does not exceed 20 kc/s. A sparking indicator has been developed which responds to the mean value of the high frequency components of the commutating voltage. The indicator reading is proportional to the number of impulses passing per unit time, their level and duration. The instrument consists of a filter, a germanium diode rectifier connected in a bridge circuit, additional resistances and a micro-ammeter connected as shown in Fig 5. The

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SOV/110-59-4-5/23

The Adjustment of Commutation by Means of Measuring Instruments
frequency response of the indicator is given in Fig 6.
It is claimed that the similar American instrument
described in lit. ref. (3) is not well designed. The
method of using the instrument to carry out the following
operations is described: determination of brush position
for a machine with interpoles; determination of best
value of commutating field on load; comparison of
commutation in different machines of a given type;
establishing brush position in machines without inter-
poles; selecting brushes to suit machines; and deter-
mining commutation stability of machines. By the use of
an auxiliary brush the indicator can be used to make
studies on a single arm of the brush gear. The use of
the procedure to adjust the commutation of two large
motors of the same type is then described. The commuta-
tion curves of the two motors rotating in forward and
reverse directions are given in Figs 10 and 11. The
reasons why the curves are of these particular shapes are
explained. The commutating properties of the two
machines are discussed. Errors that might occur in
using the method are pointed out. Interference

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SOV/110-59-4-5/23

The Adjustment of Commutation by Means of Measuring Instruments

suppression capacitors connected directly between the machine brushes and the frame must be disconnected before using the sparking indicator.

Card 4/4 There are 11 figures and 5 references (4 Soviet and 1 English)

SUBMITTED: November 1, 1958

89812

S/110/61/000/002/009/009
E194/E455

9,6000 (1040,1089,1067)

AUTHORS: Lavrinovich, L.L., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Barsukov, I.A., Engineer and Kagan, S.M., Engineer

TITLE: Increasing the Accuracy of Measurement of Certain
Parameters of Electrical Machines

PERIODICAL: Vestnik elektropromyshlennosti, 1961, No.2, pp.64-75

TEXT: There are numerous types of instrument for the measurement of the frequency, rotational speed and slip of electrical machines but their range of measurement is very restricted and they are not very accurate. For greater accuracy of measurement it is necessary to develop counter-type instruments which give a direct reading of the values to be measured. With counter-type instruments, the accuracy of measurement of such magnitudes as frequency or speed is much higher. However, until recently, although methods existed, there were in fact no instruments suitable for measurements at sonic frequency and high speeds. With the development of Soviet decatrons lamps which can be used to count in the decimal system, it has become possible to make a fairly simple instrument for general use for the measurement of speed, frequency and slip. The use of decatrons

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Increasing the Accuracy ...

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sets no limits on the range of values to be measured. The simplicity decatron circuitry and the fact that direct readings are obtained in the decimal system is advantageous in the sonic and infra-sonic frequency ranges. An instrument has been developed for the measurement of sonic frequency, speed and slip of electric motors which can handle frequencies up to 20000 cycles, speeds up to 1200000 rpm in three ranges, and slip in a number of ranges up to 0.000001%. In principle, the instrument consists of a photo-electronic signalling device and a decatron counter, with an appropriate supply source. The photo-electronic signalling device converts light signals into voltage impulses which are measured by the counter. The principal components of the counter are the special gas-filled decatron lamps which count impulses in the decimal system. The decatrons are described, along with their control circuit. They fulfil the role of a counting and memory device. The decatron counter is the fundamental part of the instrument; it consists of a counting-chain and a time-chain, an electronic switch and quartz oscillators of 10000 and 16666.6 c/s. The counting-chain comprises 6 decatrons which shine immediately opposite numbers on the front panel. The counting-chain is

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Increasing the Accuracy ...

controlled by a rectangular switching impulse of positive polarity received from the electronic switch. In the absence of a commutating impulse, the counting-chain blocks and input signals received from the former do not affect the counter. The time-chain is identical with the counting-chain and is provided to increase the period of repetition of time signals. The signals applied to the time-chain are: from the quartz generators of 16666.6 c/s, for measuring speed; from the supply circuit of the induction motor, for measuring slip; from the quartz generator of 10000 c/s, for measuring frequency. The electrical part of the photo-electronic signalling device consists of the following components; an incandescent lamp; a photo-electronic convertor based on a photo-electronic multiplier type ~~6N2P~~-31 (FEU-31); an amplifier based on triode type 6H2П (6N2P). A ray of light from the lamp passes through an optical system on the rotating object and the reflected beam is picked up by the cathode of the photo-electronic multiplier, which has eight emitters. At the moment of reflection of the light beam, a negative impulse is formed in the anode load of the photo-convertor and is applied to the amplifier triode. Under static conditions in the absence of an impulse

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Increasing the Accuracy ...

this triode is quiescent. The instrument as a whole consists of two units: the photo-electronic signalling device and the decatron counter. The power supply is fitted below the decatron counter; the electronic switch, quartz generators and other equipment are in the upper part. The instrument is simple to use. The accuracy of the instrument proper depends on the accuracy of adjustment of its parts and in particular on the adjustment of the quartz oscillators. The inherent error of the instrument is analysed and is shown to be the same as the frequency error of the quartz generator. Consequently, the inherent errors of the instrument when measuring frequency and speed are $\pm 0.01\%$. When measuring slip the inherent error of the instrument is zero, as the source of time signals is not the quartz generator but the motor supply circuit at the time of measurement. As the counting method can only count whole numbers of impulses, errors can arise through failure to register fractions of a period. This error is analysed for two cases: when it is positive and too many impulses are counted and when it is negative and too few are counted. The method of calculating the total error in particular cases is explained and two numerical

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E194/E455

Increasing the Accuracy ...

examples are worked out; thus in determining the total error when measuring a frequency of 5000 c/s in a period of 100 seconds, the error was 0.51 c/s. In measuring a speed of 7500 rpm in a time of 1 minute, the total error was ± 1 rpm. It is concluded that the counter-type instrument has an accuracy several times better than that of other instruments for the measurement of sonic frequency, speed and slip of electrical machines. There are 9 figures, 6 tables and 3 references: 1 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet.

SUBMITTED: April 20, 1960

Card 5/5

LAVRINOVICH, L.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; BARSUKOV, I.A., inzh.; KAGAN, S.M., inzh.

Increase in the precision of the measurements of certain parameters
of electric machinery. Vest.elektroprom. 32 no.2:64-75 F '61.
(MIRA 15:5)

(Electric machinery) (Electric measurements)

LAVRINOVICH, L.L., khd.tekhn.nauk; SAPRIK, N.I., inzh.

Measuring devices and systems of British manufacture. Vest.
elektroprom. 32 no.6:75-80 Je '61. (MIRA 16:7)
(Great Britain--Electronic measurements)

LAVRINOVICH, L. P.

Vosstanovlenie Dnepro-Bugskoi sistemy. [Restoration of the Dnieper-Bug system].
(Rechnoi transport, 1945, no. 9, p. 9-10 illus.) DLC:TC601.R4

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress,
Reference Department, Washington 1952, Unclassified.

LAVRINOVICH, L. P.

Vypravienie rusla Volgi u Saratova. [Straightening of the Volga bed near Saratov⁶].
(Rechnoi transport, 1946, no. 9-10, p. 16-17, map). DLC: TC601.R4

SO: SOVIET TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION, A BIBLIOGRAPHY, Library of Congress,
Reference Department, Washington, 1952, unclassified.

LAVRINOVICH, L. P.

Grandioznye stroiki stalinskoi epokhi. [The great constructions of the Stalin epoch]
(Rechnoi transport, 1950, no. 5, p. 3-4) DLC: TC601.R4

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communication, A Bibliography, Library of Congress,
Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

LAVRIMOVICH, L.P.

Stroitel'stvo nizkonapornykh
gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzhenii (Construction of
low-pressure hydraulic machines). Moskva, Mash-
giz, 1952. 192 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 6, No. 1, April 1953

1. LAVRINOVICH, L. P.
2. USSR (600)
4. Towing
7. Effect of a push-method on speeding up the passage of barges through locks, Rech. transp., 13, No. 2, 1953.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April, 1953, Uncl.

LAVRINOVICH, L. F. and TRIGOR'YEV, S. N.

"Navigation Markers on the Canals and Reservoirs and Their Uses," Water
Transport Press, Moscow, 1955. 136. pp.

LAVRINOVICH, L.P.

LAVRINOVICH, L.P.

Review of P.A.Shankin's book "Effect of waves on hydraulic engineering structures." Rech.transp. 14 no.7:3 of cover J1'55. (MLRA 8:10)
(Waves) (Hydraulic engineering) (Shankin, P.A.)

ZHDANOV, Vladimir Sergeyevich; KUSKOV, Lev Sergeyevich; IAYRINOVICH, Lev, Petrovich; MEZHNEV, Dmitriy Ivanovich; POROCHKIN, Yevgeniy Makarovich; RUMYANTSEV, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich; SVETLOV, Mikhail Fedorovich; YARUSTOVSKIY, Andrey Aleksandrovich; RZHANITSYN, N.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; VINOGRADOVA, N.M., redaktor izdatel'stva; SALAZKOV, N.P., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Operation of hydraulic engineering installations] Eksploatatsiya gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzhenii. Pod red. N.A.Rzhanitsyna. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1956. 406 p. (MLRA 10:2)
(Hydraulic engineering)

LAVRINOVICH L.P.

LAVRINOVICH, L.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Filling of large parallel chamber, navigable locks, Rech.transp.
16 no.12:32-33 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Locks (Hydraulic engineering))

LAVRIMOVICH, L.P., kand. tekhn. nauk

Revision of engineering specifications for lock design.

Rech.transp. 17 no.9:40-41 S '58.

(MIRA 11:11)

(Locks (Hydraulic engineering))

LAVRINOVICH, L.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Inaccuracies in the description of experience in major repairs
on dam bases ("Experience in major repairs on bases of dams with-
out spillways" by A.S.Grachev. Reviewed by L.P.Lavrinovich).
Rech.transp. 18 no.6:56-3 of cover Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Dams--Maintenance and repair) (Grachev, A.S.)

LAVRINOVICH, L.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Books published should be carefully edited and reviewed ("Improving the use of navigable canals for transportation" by A.I. Kovalev, L.A.Ivanov. Reviewed by L.P.Lavrinovich). Rech.transp. 18 no.11:55-56 N '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Inland water transportation)
(Kovalev, A.I.) (Ivanov, L.A.)

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AUTHOR: Lavrinovich, M. M. (Lavrinovicius, M.); Nyashukaytis, V. V.
(Nesukaitis, V.) 3

ORG: Power-Engineering and Electrical-Engineering Institute, AN Lithuanian SSR
(Institut energetiki i elektrotechniki AN Litovskoy SSR)

TITLE: Reliability of elements of automatic systems. Part 1 - Use of the
exponential law in reliability investigations

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TOPIC TAGS: automatic control, automatic control system, automatic control theory,
reliability

ABSTRACT: Statistical methods usable for investigating the reliability of automatic
control system elements are briefly reviewed. The reliability function,
 $R(t) = P\{\omega_*(x) \in \Omega(x); 0 < \tau \leq t | \omega_*(x) \in \Omega(x); \tau = 0\}$, describes the reliability of elements within
(0, t) time if their operation was reliable ($R_0 = 1$) at time $\tau = 0$. Formulas for

Card 1/2